

## BRITAIN LOOKS FOR BIG U. S. LOAN SOON

London Believes Paish's Visit  
Brings Financial Aid  
Step Closer.

### "MUST SAVE CONTINENT"

Speedy Relief Must Be Given  
Central Europe to Avert  
Reaction Here.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.  
LONDON, Jan. 2.—Despite the denial of Viscount Grey that anything definite regarding the arranging in the United States of a loan to Europe is afoot, the arrival of Sir George Paish, the economist and editor of the *Star*, in New York has inspired a fervent hope here that before he returns the financial help of America in solving the economic problems of central Europe will have been obtained.

It was not thought here that Lord Grey would conclude any financial arrangement, but Sir George Paish has been one of the pioneers in advocating aid for Germany and Austria, so the conviction is strong here that the only purpose for which he would go to America would be to promote an international loan. Gratification is expressed in all quarters that American aid may be a step nearer.

The *Evening Standard*, one of the newspapers controlled by Sir Edward Grey, sums up the reasons why it is to the world's interest to grant a loan to the former Central Empires. These reasons already have been emphasized, but they are becoming more patent and widely recognized as the conditions grow worse and exchange continues to fall. The *Evening Standard* says:

"There is indeed every reason, apart from the question of moral obligation, that the United States should come to the help of the European Powers. It is not a case of charity, but of business. The continental Powers are in the position of a firm possessing first class assets which is overwhelmed by an unexpected emergency. Business credit is such that it does not press a debtor into bankruptcy, in which case they would get little or nothing, but nurse him back to solvency."

"The assets of the European Powers are unquestionable, fruitful soil, abundant minerals, paying industries of immemorial antiquity, highly civilized populations with valuable special gifts, hereditary skill, scientific tradition unequalled in the world—how is it possible to suppose that with all these advantages the European nations will fail if they have a fair chance to recover the ground lost during the war?"

"On the other hand, if the situation is left to itself, or the European nations are subjected to pressure, the issue may well be appalling in the extreme. There is no greater danger to Great Britain than the misfortune of another France. England probably is better off than France; France certainly is better off than Germany; Germany than Italy; Italy is in a fortunate position compared with Austria, but all will suffer by the disaster."

"America herself is immune, but the collapse of European credit would have violent reactions across the Atlantic. Even at the present the dislocation of exchanges is a source of great embarrassment to America and also to ourselves. Under such circumstances cannot follow its natural course."

"It is to the interest of Great Britain to reduce this existing rampart around the continental countries; it is to the interest of America to break what amounts to a blockade of all Europe; needless to say it is to the interest of the continental countries that it should be broken."

"In the circumstances there seems to be every argument for financial arrangements by which America could help in the European credit and make international exchange possible on the old scale, but the thing should be done quickly. Conditions on the continent, particularly in Germany, are such that action if delayed may come too late to avert a disaster of frightful proportions."

**MORAN GETS COUNTY  
CLERKSHIP IN BRONX**  
Smith Names Him for \$10,000  
Unexpired Term.

Word was received here last night that Robert L. Moran had been appointed County Clerk of Bronx county by Gov. Smith. He succeeds Joseph M. Callahan, who became a Justice of the City Court on January 1, 1920.

Mr. Moran, who succeeded as President of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday by F. H. La Guardia, a Republican, will receive \$10,000 a year in his new office. He will have to run in the general election next fall to fill out the unexpired term, which ends on December 31, 1921. So, if elected next year, he will have to be a candidate before the people again the year following for a full four year term.

When Mr. Moran was defeated it was at once suggested that he could be cured for in the County Clerkship. Political complications arose. Ernest T. L. Hammer, Public Administrator of the Bronx, became a candidate. He had the backing of Charles F. Murphy, the county leader, backed Moran and the Governor appointed him yesterday.

**Kennedy  
12 Cortlandt**  
Big Reduction in Fine Shoes  
Will Close Out a Lot  
of Cordovan  
Norwegian  
English Brogues  
at \$9.85

at reductions  
of \$3 to \$5  
a pair  
Heavy water-  
proof shoes and  
rubber heels.  
High Grade Cordovan  
\$10, \$11, \$12

## BRITAIN OPTIMISTIC OF FIUME SOLUTION

Lloyd George and Italian  
Leaders Soon to Confer.

### TO OPEN BORDERS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND

Continued from First Page.

There is no doubt that the Baltic situation will play a large part in the discussions in Paris in the next few months and if peace is brought about it may provide for no action at present or until it is seen how it works out.

The necessity for access to Bolshevik territory is illustrated by a case here of two American fur buyers, each prepared to spend \$2,000,000 to purchase stocks which they believe will be available as soon as the armistice is in effect.

Another case relates to Poland, where a huge British owned oil corporation has been paid for months for its output in Polish money, worthless until it can be used to purchase Polish exportable goods, the oil being requisitioned.

The head of this corporation declares that if the Russian-Poland frontier is opened Poland will recover speedily.

## POLES AND FINNS TO SET POLICY ON REDS

Estonia, Lithuania and Let-  
via Call Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.

SPALATO, Dalmatia, Jan. 2.—Tangible and welcome proof of the kindlier attitude which has been adopted by the Italian Government toward Dalmatia is afforded by the release of its Jugoslav prisoners, whom it has hitherto insisted upon regarding as enemies.

These men are now arriving here in daily batches of one, two and three hundred. They are all in Italian uniforms, their own clothing having long ago been worn out.

It is pointed out, however, that even if the unrecognized States do get the recognition of the "Reds" it may mean little or nothing, for when Finland announced her independence in December, 1917, she was at once recognized by Soviet Russia, and a few weeks later the same Russia engineered a revolution in Finland and declared war against her as well.

Regarding the downfall of Kolchak and the ascendancy of Semenov, the gradual falling of Denikine, the steady progress of the "Reds" in the east and the fact that the influence of Japan is growing more and more evident, it is generally conceded that Kolchak and Denikine are beaten, not only owing to their military defeats, but also because of their incapacity to administer the country under their sway along really effective and democratic lines.

The only barrier between Bolshevikism and the rest of Europe is that formed by Finland, Poland and the Baltic States, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. Finland and Poland at least are capable of continuing the resistance, and in all countries it is believed to be able to keep Bolshevikism out of their own territories. It remains to be seen, however, what they are willing to do with regard to carrying the war into Russia itself.

The great problem now is whether to make peace with Bolshevikism or to wage war in earnest, and in this connection the turn events are taking both in the east and west will give the council in Paris a view from another angle.

Looking toward the east Semenov has been kept going by Japan and the interpretation given here is that Japan sees it to her interest to keep Russians fighting each other as long as and as fiercely as possible until they have so developed that she can announce her policy in Siberia. It is known that the "rend" of Japanese influence in Siberia has grown tremendously in the last few months and is working with greater impetus toward the west.

Those familiar with Russian thought and the present conditions there regard the withdrawal of the Czech-Slovaks as an indication of deplorable conditions, more significant than military defeats. The Czechs would gladly fight the "Reds," but it is plainly apparent that they cannot get along with the Kolchak party, which means to them a return to old time conditions.

Meanwhile the sentiment of the Powers, including the United States, seems to be to let the Russian disease run its course in the belief that by April or May the time will have arrived to decide on the final remedy.

## DOUBLE RATE FARE SOUGHT.

Bill to Help London Tube Will Go  
to Parliament.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The London underground railway is asking for an increase of fares to double the present rate. A bill is to be introduced in Parliament now to be introduced in the House of Commons.

Parliament now is based upon the zone system.

## ARRAYS LIVING COST AS NEW YEAR'S GIFT

Paris Paper Reminds Readers  
of What War Is Costing  
Them.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The newspaper *Excelsior* devotes its whole front page this morning to a statement headed "Our New Year's Gift" which is a presentation of facts and figures showing how the cost of living has increased in France since 1914 as a result of the war.

A summary follows:

Increase in taxes, 50 per cent. Bread in 1914 cost 35 centimes the kilogram, now it is 95; sugar cost 65 centimes the kilogram, now it is 120; potatoes were 15 centimes per kilogram, now 75; milk was 40 centimes per liter, now it is 95 and is not obtainable except for medicinal or nursing purposes; eggs were 15 centimes each, now 80; chocolate was 3 francs the kilogram, now 6; coffee was 4 francs a kilogram, now 14; butter was 190 centimes a pound, now it is 580; lard was 120 centimes a pound, now 500.

Ham was 2 francs a pound, now it is 12; rice was 40 centimes then, now it is 170; salt was 10 centimes a pound, now 50; oil was 60 centimes a liter then, now it is 400; a suit of clothes was 125 francs, now it is 450; a tailored suit was 175 francs, now it is 700; men's shoes were 25 to 40 francs, now they are 70 to 140; women's shoes were 25 to 45 francs, now they are 80 to 175; children's shoes were 2 francs 75 centimes, now they are 15 francs.

Silk stockings have risen from 5 francs to 30, leather gloves from 5 francs to 22; silk neckties 3.75 francs to 18.75; neckties 20 francs a meter to 100; silk hats, 15 francs to 60; soft hats, 12 francs to 50.

Print paper was 23 francs per hundred kilos, it is now 1,055; railway passenger fares then, first class 11.20 francs per 100 kilometers, now 24.20; second class, 7.55 then, 16.35 now. A letter weighing 20 grams required a 10 centime stamp then, 25 centimes now; telegrams in ten words were 50 centimes then, 350 now; telephone calls 15 centimes then, 30 now; telephone subscriptions 400 francs then, 750 now; autobus fares, first class, 15 centimes and 25 centimes then, 40 and 60 now; electricity has doubled in price, gas has tripled.

**THE SUN**  
The Best Real Estate Pages Published

1919 was the biggest year the real estate market of New York and vicinity has ever known. 1920 has brilliant prospects of equalling 1919 if not surpassing it. Every phase of the 1919 market is covered with special care and the 1920 probabilities discussed to-morrow morning in

**Kennedy**  
12 Cortlandt  
Big Reduction in Fine Shoes  
Will Close Out a Lot  
of Cordovan  
Norwegian  
English Brogues  
at \$9.85

at reductions  
of \$3 to \$5  
a pair  
Heavy water-  
proof shoes and  
rubber heels.  
High Grade Cordovan  
\$10, \$11, \$12

## BOLSHEVISTS OFFER ALLIES CONCESSIONS

But Will "Fight Denikine to  
the Finish."

### DESPERATE FIGHTING ON INDIAN FRONTIERS

British as Well as Tribesmen  
Lose Heavily.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.

DORPAT, Jan. 1 (delayed).—Bolshevik Russia is willing to make great concessions to the big Powers in the interests of peace, but will not hold out the olive branch to Gen. Denikine, according to M. Kishine, secretary of the Soviet delegation conferring with Estonian delegates here.

"A year ago we would have considered peace with Gen. Denikine," he said, "but now it is a fight to the finish."

M. Kishine added the Bolshevik army now numbered 3,000,000 men and declared it to be "invincible." "Soviet Russia," he declared, "would be glad to disband the entire force if peace with the world could be achieved."

Bolshevik agents have reported that France is trying to organize a huge offensive against the Soviet Government, he said.

Study of the agreement signed by Estonian and Bolshevik representatives preliminary to an armistice, particularly the military guarantees, indicates the Estonians have scored a notable success in the most important point under negotiation. The biggest surprise of the guarantees was that the Estonians would not be required to eject from Estonian territory soldiers who fought under Gen. Yudenich in his recent campaign against Petrograd until after the peace treaty between Estonia and Soviet Russia is ratified.

Bolshevik representatives admit they made great concessions at frontiers and military frontiers. M. Joffe, head of the Soviet delegation, declaring "I far exceeded the latitude allowed by the Moscow Government and expect to be called to account when I return, but we have shown we are able to make peace."

This action was evidently a continuation of the fighting told in despatches from Mandankach dated December 13 and 20, describing the driving of the British from a hill position and the final recapture of the position after heavy fighting.

ever experienced on the Indian frontier has been in progress during the last three days, in which time the British casualties have been heavier than those in the entire campaign in the Thirak district in 1917, while the tribesmen suffered as never before. The Mahads displayed the utmost determination in opposing the operations of the British expeditionary force, resisting in the most stubborn manner the British attempts to advance.

An unnamed hunter boy of the Thirty-fourth Native Brigade showed notable heroism in the course of the hand to hand fighting. Left with only a few comrades, he seized a pickaxe and fought the tribesmen till they retired, when he returned to camp laden with trophies.

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

MAHENDRAKACH, India, Dec. 25 (via London, Jan. 2).—The fiercest fighting

## W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO

(MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION)  
OFFERS \$3,000,000

### 7% PREFERRED STOCK

PREFERRED AS TO DIVIDENDS AND ASSETS  
PAR VALUE \$100.00, NON-ASSESSABLE.

7 Per Cent Preferred Stock  
Common Stock

AUTHORIZED \$5,000,000  
OUTSTANDING \$2,500,000

Dividends have been paid regularly for the past seventeen years. Payable January 1st and July 1st. There is no better 7 per cent investment in the United States.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO  
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1876

If you are looking for a safe and permanent investment we believe this 7 per cent stock will appeal to you. It is an old established business. The net earnings available for dividends after the Federal tax and all other taxes were paid during the past four years have averaged nearly four times the dividends on the preferred stock outstanding. W. L. Douglas name is known throughout the world. The trade mark is a very valuable asset worth millions of dollars, and is the property of the stockholders. It is one of the most valuable trade marks in the United States.

You would make no mistake to order at once as many shares of this stock as you can afford to buy, price \$100.00 per share. If you care for more particulars fill out the coupon and mail at once. Application will be made to have this stock listed upon the stock exchange.

This company owns and operates 108 W. L. Douglas shoe stores located in the large cities. W. L. Douglas shoes are also sold by over 5,000 shoe dealers in the United States.

The past few years our shoes have been more extensively advertised than ever before. Stamping W. L. Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of the shoes before they leave the factory has saved the wearers millions of dollars, and guarantees them the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

A great demand for W. L. Douglas shoes has sprung up in leading countries in Europe and Asia. Our domestic business has increased so that our sales have actually doubled in four years. In 1915 the sales were \$8,099,628.41 and in 1919 \$16,000,000 per year. The past six months' business was at the rate of over \$3,000,000 per year.

In connection with other great businesses we need additional capital to meet the urgent requirements of increasing domestic and foreign trade. The new conditions of business also demand more capital. The cost of labor and material has nearly doubled so that twice the amount of capital necessary under the old business conditions is now required.

Send certified check, cashier's check, Post Office Money Order or Express Order to W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO, Brockton, Mass.

COUPON  
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO, Brockton, Mass.  
Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special coupon certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days..... shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name.....  
Street address.....  
City or town.....  
State.....

AMUSEMENTS  
AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS DIRECTION OF LEE AND J. J. SHUBERT.

Winter Garden 8:15 and 10:15. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "PAVING PARADISE"

CENTRAL Theatre 47th St. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "THE LITTLE BLUE DEVIL"

44th St. Theatre 44th St. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "FRANCES WHITE"

48th St. Theatre 48th St. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "NIGHTIE NIGHT"

48th St. Theatre 48th St. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "BUDDIES"

48th St. Theatre 48th St. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "WEDDING BELLS"

48th St. Theatre 48th St. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "THE SIGN ON THE DOOR"

48th St. Theatre 48th St. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "BARNEY BERNARD"

48th St. Theatre 48th St. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "MARJORIE RAMBEAU"

## THE SIGN ON THE DOOR

Barney Bernard  
His Honor Abe Potash

### THE GIRL IN THE LIMOUSINE

Too Many Husbands

Greenwich Village Follies

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

Palace Theatre

Happy Days

## TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

### PEARLS JEWELRY SILVERWARE

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSIONS

EMPIRE 8:15 and 10:15. Eves. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY 2:30. "BARRYMORE"

### THE TIP TOE SHOW

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates

Henry Miller-Blanche Bates